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The ethnic diversity and collective action survey (EDCAS): technical report

Schaeffer, Merlin; Koopmans, Ruud; Veit, Susanne; Wagner, Mareike; Wiedner, Jonas

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Merlin Schaeffer, Ruud Koopmans, Susanne Veit,
Mareike Wagner, Jonas Wiedner

The Ethnic Diversity and Collective Action Survey (EDCAS)

Technical Report

discussion paper

January 2011

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Social Science Research Center Berlin

Research Area:
Civil Society, Conflict and Democracy

Research Unit:
Migration, Integration, Transnationalization
http://www.wzb.eu/zkd/mit/
schaeffer@wzb.eu
koopmans@wzb.eu
veit@wzb.eu
mwagner@wzb.eu
wiedner@wzb.eu

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Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB) •
Reichpietschufer 50 • D-10785 Berlin • www.wzb.eu

Abstract

The EDCA-Survey is a large scale CATI telephone survey conducted in three countries: Germany, France and the Netherlands. The survey was designed to test theoretical arguments on the effects of ethnic diversity on social capital and civic engagement. This aim demands for a sophisticated design. The survey is not representative for the entire populations of Germany, France or the Netherlands. Instead, the basic population is the population over the age of 18 in 74 selected regions in Germany, France and the Netherlands that have sufficient language skills to conduct an interview in the language of their country of residence, or in the case of the oversample of people with Turkish migration background to conduct the interview in Turkish. The aim of the survey is to enable the comparison of these 74 regions, which vary on contextual characteristics of interest. In addition, the EDCA-Survey includes one oversample of migrants in general (24%) and an additional second oversample of Turkish migrants in particular (14%). The oversampling is the same within each of the 74 regions, each of which has about 100 observations and seven specially chosen cities even 500. This survey design is an important characteristic of the EDCA-Survey and distinguishes it from other available data. This is important since one aim of the EDCA-Survey is to enable the aggregation of contextual characteristics from the survey itself. Overall, 10.200 completed interviews were conducted – 7500 in Germany, 1400 in France and 1300 in the Netherlands.

Zusammenfassung

Der EDCA-Survey ist eine CATI gestützte Telefonumfrage, die in Deutschland, Frankreich und den Niederlanden durchgeführt wurde. Die Umfrage wurde mit dem Ziel erhoben, Effekte ethnischer Diversität auf Sozialkapital und Zivilengagement zu untersuchen. Dieses Vorhaben setzt ein komplexes Surveydesign voraus. So ist die Umfrage nicht repräsentativ für die Bevölkerungen von Deutschland, Frankreich und den Niederlanden. Stattdessen bildet die Grundgesamtheit die Bevölkerung von 74 ausgewählten Regionen der drei Länder, die über die Sprachfertigkeit verfügen, ein Interview in der Landessprache oder gegebenenfalls auf Türkisch zu führen. Ziel ist der Vergleich dieser 74 Regionen, die sich hinsichtlich verschiedener Charakteristika unterscheiden. Darüber hinaus weist der EDCA-Survey eine überproportionale Stichprobe von Personen mit Migrationshintergrund (24%) und eine zweite überproportionale Stichprobe von Personen mit türkischem Migrationshintergrund (14%) auf. Diese überproportionale Stichprobe wurde in jeder der 74 Regionen gezogen, in denen jeweils ca. 100 Interviews durchgeführt wurden. In sieben speziell ausgesuchten Regionen wurden 500 Interviews geführt. Dieses Surveydesign ist ein zentrales Charakteristikum des EDCA-Surveys und ermöglicht die Aggregation von Kontextmerkmalen aus dem Survey. Insgesamt wurden 10.200 vollständige Interviews erhoben – 7500 in Deutschland, 1400 in Frankreich und 1300 in den Niederlanden.

Contents

1. The Project „Ethnic Diversity, Social Trust and Civic Engagement“

Social capital and civic engagement in general seem to have various positive effects for social cohesion and the functioning of democracy. In ethnically diverse societies, however, this social foundation of cohesion and democracy seems to suffer. There is a large amount of evidence of a negative relationship between ethnic heterogeneity, various measures of social capital (trust, voluntarism, associational membership etc.), and levels of public goods provision. The evidence includes survey-based studies, field experiments, as well as studies relating aggregate-level data of spatial units. Much of this evidence pertains to the United States, but in addition there are also some studies of African and Asian countries, as well as large-N cross-national studies. Studies focusing on European countries are rarer, and do not always provide unequivocal support for the negative relationship between ethnic diversity and various forms of social capital.

The project „Ethnic Diversity, Social Trust, and Civic Engagement“ contributes to this debate by investigating and comparing ethnic diversity effects in Germany, France and the Netherlands. The project is funded by the Germany Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens and Youth and runs from 2008 until 2011. In particular the project starts off from the assumption that the above-discussed results should not be taken as support for anti-immigration policies, given the advantages and inevitability of immigration, especially in a globalized economy. Policies that stimulate ethnic segregation might be seen as a remedy against the adverse effects of heterogeneity, but most authors regard segregation as creating more problems than it solves. While it may solve the negative effects of heterogeneity on social capital and public goods provision at lower levels of spatial aggregation (e.g., the neighbourhood), it may hurt interethnic trust, bridging social ties, and shared norms at higher levels (e.g., the city or the nation).

But how then can negative effects of ethnic diversity on social capital and public goods provision be overcome? And what role can public policies play in this regard? Many studies, including Putnam's (2007) widely-published contribution to the debate, end by raising this question, but the present state of research does not allow us to answer it. Needed are comparative studies that investigate how different public policy approaches towards the management of ethnic diversity affect the relationship between ethnic

heterogeneity, social capital and public goods provision, but such studies are not available as yet. Are multicultural policies that publicly affirm the advantages of diversity and that provide support for the identities, cultural practices and organizations of ethnic groups more successful in mitigating the negative effects of heterogeneity on social capital and public goods provision? Or are assimilationist policies that emphasize common identities, norms, and institutions more successful in promoting social capital across ethnically diverse contexts? On the public policy side, not only policies specifically addressing ethnic diversity seem important, but also policies on socio-economic inequality. Ethnic heterogeneity is often highly correlated with income inequality, and it is not easy to separate the effects of the two.

The project "Ethnic Diversity, Social Trust, and Civic Engagement" is intended to fill these gaps by conducting comparative analyses in Germany, France and the Netherlands, using three complementary methodological approaches. First, qualitative case studies in schools and sport associations in Berlin and Lyon shall give insight into the micro-level processes behind the ethnic diversity effects. Here the focus lies especially on inter-ethnic cooperation and voluntary engagement. Secondly, experiments on local residents' behaviour in social dilemma games are perused in order to investigate the causal effects of ethnic diversity on cooperation. Finally, the “Ethnic Diversity and Collective Action Survey” (EDCA-Survey) of 74 cities and regions in Germany, France and the Netherlands (conducted from October 2009 until July 2010), allows wider comparisons of cities with different levels of ethnic diversities and different policy approaches to deal with immigration. The survey especially focuses on neighbourhood social cohesion, inter-ethnic networks and civic engagement as dependant variables. Since all data were gathered at in different local settings, analyzing the impact of context characteristics is the prime goal. Public policy approaches towards immigrant integration will be measured by way of quantitative indicators (e.g., naturalization rates, strength of pro- and anti-immigrant parties) and analysis of policy documents. The sample of cities to be investigated includes localities in three countries: Germany, the Netherlands and France to increase variation regarding policy approaches.

2. Sample Design

2.1 The General Design

The EDCA-Survey is a large scale CATI telephone survey conducted in three countries. The fieldwork was conducted by the Zentrum für Türkeistudien und Integrationsforschung (ZfTI) in Germany, by Inference Operations of the BVA Group in France, and by Global Data Collection Company (GDCC) in the Netherlands. The survey was designed to test theoretical arguments on the effects of ethnic diversity on social capital and civic engagement. This aim demands for a sophisticated design. The survey is not representative for the entire populations of Germany, France or the Netherlands. Instead, the basic population is the population over the age of 18 in 74 selected regions in Germany, France and the Netherlands that have sufficient language skills to conduct an interview in the language of their country of residence, or in the case of the oversample of people with Turkish migration background (sample 3, see below) to conduct the interview in Turkish. The aim of the survey is to enable the comparison of these 74 regions, which vary on contextual characteristics of interest. In addition, the EDCA-Survey includes one oversample of migrants in general (sample 2) and a second oversample of Turkish migrants in particular (sample 3). The oversampling is the same within each of the 74 regions.

This survey design is an important characteristic of the EDCA-Survey and distinguishes it from other available data. This is important since one aim of the EDCA-Survey is to enable the aggregation of contextual characteristics from the survey itself. Therefore each region has about 100 observations and seven specially chosen cities even 500. The sample was drawn in four stages (for a detailed description of the sampling procedure see section 2.2 "The Four-Stage Sampling procedure").

The final sample consists in each contextual unit of about 60 completed interviews with respondents from the general population, 26 additional completed interviews with respondents from the migrant population and 14 additional completed interviews with respondents from the Turkish migrant population. This adds up to at least 100 completed interviews per sampling point. Within seven regions, 500 interviews with the same proportions between sample and the two oversamples were conducted. Overall,

10.200 interviews were conducted – 7500 in Germany, 1400 in France and 1300 in the Netherlands.

Table 1: The Sampling Plan of the ECDA-Survey

	Gen. Population Sample 1 (60%)	Migrant Oversample Sample 2 (26%)	Turkish Oversample Sample 3 (14%)	Overall (100%)
Germany	4,552	1,898	1,050	7,500
France	840	364	196	1,400
Netherlands	780	338	182	1,300
Overall	6,172	2,600	1,428	10,200
Per region	60	26	14	100
Per large city	300	120	70	500

The overall number of interviews differs because of minor deviations from the sampling plan (see sections 2.3.2; 2.4.2; 2.5.2; "Divergences from the Original Sampling Plan") and additional non-completed interviews. Figure 1 visualizes the logic of the EDCA-Survey with its two oversamples and different questionnaires for migrants and natives.

Figure 1: Logic of the EDCA-Survey's Screening Procedure and Sampling Plan

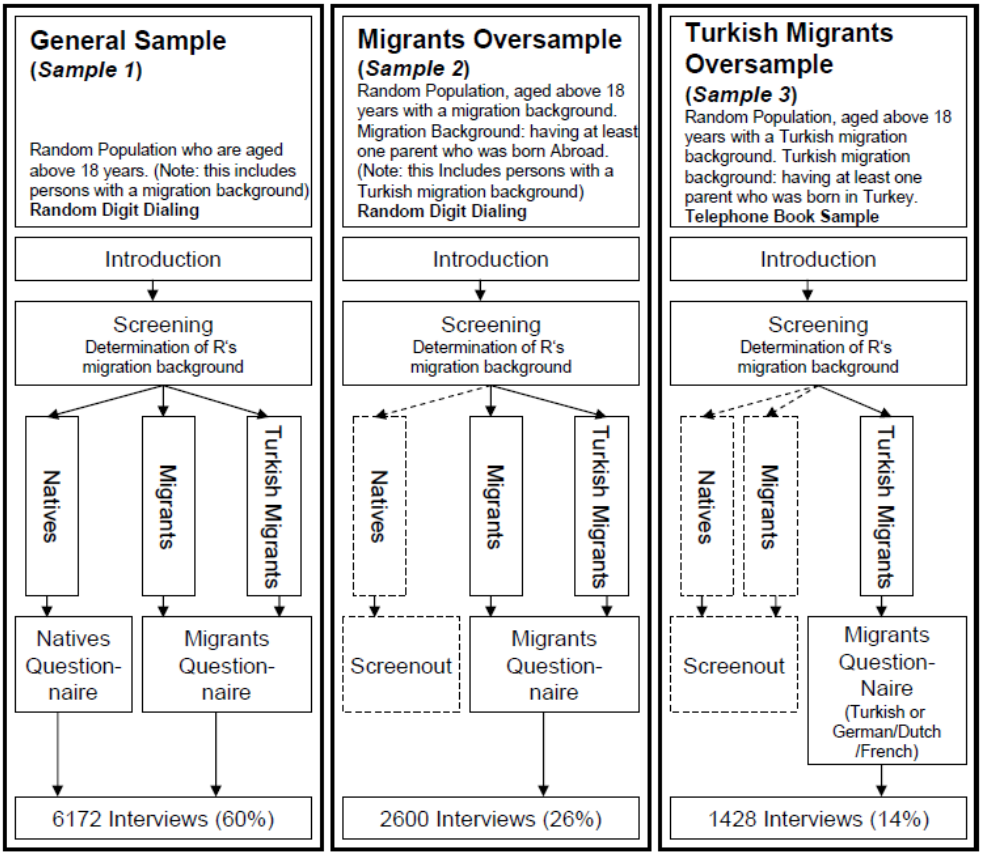


Table 2: Variables Associated with the Survey Design:

Variable	Item	Scale
country	R's Country of residence	1 Germany 2 France 3 Netherlands
sample	Whether R was sampled for either of the two oversamples	1 General Population 2 Migrant Oversample 3 Turkish Migrant Oversample
kreisschluessel	R's Region of residence & Official identification number of region	All
turkint	Interview conducted in Turkish	0-No/1-Yes
nat_question	Questionnaire Version	0 Migrant version 1 Native Version

The remainder of this section is organized as follows: section 2.2 describes in detail the four stages of the sampling procedure. The regional stratification of the survey and divergences from the original sampling plan are further outlined for each of the three countries separately in sections 2.3-2.5. Finally, section 2.6 describes the gender and age quotas that had to be matched within each country.

2.2 The Four-Stage Sampling Procedure

The respondents of the EDCA-Survey were sampled in four stages. First, Germany, France and the Netherlands were chosen for their citizenship regime types (See section XY and Koopmans et al. 2005). Secondly, the 74 regions within each of the three countries were sampled theoretically as well as randomly. In the third stage, telephone numbers were sampled using random digit dialling for the general population and the oversample of the migrant population, as well as a random oversample from telephone books for the population with a Turkish migration background. Finally, the person who last had his birthday and was at least of the age of 18 was sampled within the household.

In some regions, the conduction of this survey plan turned out to be impossible. Especially in some of the regions in eastern Germany, there were too few Turkish migrants for successfully interviewing 14 respondents from 14 different households. The same holds true for regions like Friesland in the Netherlands, where the screenings costs for the oversample of migrants became unfeasible. In such cases the missing interviews were compensated with more interviews in one of the other two samples (see sections

2.3.2, 2.4.2 & 2.5.2 "Divergences From the Original Sampling Plan" for a detailed description).

Furthermore, the data cleaning procedures have also identified certain critical cases (see chapter 5. "Critical Cases and Inconsistencies" for more details). Finally, the German sample also includes cases that broke off the interview. The variable *int9* identifies these cases in the German sample. For all those reasons, the number of interviews can diverge somewhat from that of the original survey plan. In the following, the four stages of the sampling procedure are described in detail.

2.2.1 The Country Sample

The three countries Germany, France and Netherlands were sampled for theoretical reasons**.** The variable *country* allocates the respondents to this highest sampling unit. One of the aims of the project "Ethnic Diversity, Social Trust and Civic Engagement" is to investigate the possibly moderating role of policies on the relation between ethnic diversity and social capital and civic engagement. Are there certain policies that reduce or strengthen the negative effects of ethnic diversity? The selection of Germany, France and the Netherlands follows the debate on citizenship regimes (Kymlicka 1995; Brubaker 1992). According to this debate, citizenship regimes can be classified into different citizenship regime types, most notably the "ethnic-assimilationist", "universalist" and "multiculturalist" regimes (Koopmans et al. 2005). A multiculturalist citizenship regime allows for easy access to citizenship as well as the establishment of group rights. A universalist regime does not allow particularistic group rights but offers easy access to citizenship rights. An ethnic-assimilationist regime neither allows for easy access nor any particularistic group rights.[1]

These citizenship regimes are expected to have an impact on various integration outcomes. While some argue that multicultural regimes should have a positive impact on immigrant integration, because they reduce acculturation stress (Kymlicka 1996; Parekh 2005), others argue that they reproduce ethnic boundaries and thereby lead to ethnic segregation and poor integration outcomes (Ersanilli and Koopmans 2010;

[1] Koopmans et al. (2005) still distinguish a fourth possible ethnic-segregationist regime, which combines difficult access to individual citizenship rights with cultural group pluralism. However, this combination is not empirically found in the current West European context (see Koopmans, Michalowski and Waibel 2010).

Koopmans 2010). Since these policy approaches can also be seen as different strategies to deal with ethnic diversity – assimilation of the immigrant population versus accompanying the population to live in a culturally diverse environment, for example – it seems reasonable to compare the effect of ethnic diversity on social capital and civic engagement over these regimes.

While no country fits any of these ideal types perfectly, Germany was chosen as an example of an ethnic-assimilationist, France of a universalist, and the Netherlands as a multicultural citizenship regime. Empirical evidence on policies regarding immigrant rights substantiates that these three countries indeed represent these three theoretical regime types (Koopmans, Michalowski, and Waibel 2010).

2.2.2 The Regional Stratification

In a second step, 74 regions within the three countries were sampled. The variable *kreisschluessel* defines the region in which each respondent lives. The large majority of regions (55 of 74) were sampled in Germany, the case on which the research project mostly focuses. Since the aim of the project "Ethnic Diversity, Social Trust and Civic Engagement" is to investigate the contextual effects of ethnic diversity, two goals had to be maximized. One goal was to choose an operationalization of "region" or "context" that is an empirically meaningful operationalization of peoples' everyday environments. Earlier studies have been criticized for comparing nations with different levels of ethnic diversity, even though nations hardly reflect peoples' everyday life worlds. The other goal was to choose an operationalization of region for which a rich source of publicly available data has to exist in order to be able to know anything about the context's characteristics, first and foremost its ethnic diversity. In addition, we had to be able to actually sample telephone numbers from this region in order to prevent unfeasible screening costs. For a discussion on the operationalization of region within each of the three countries please see the special country sections (Germany: section 2.3, France: section 2.4 and the Netherlands: section 2.5). In Germany, region refers to rural and urban Kreise (NUTS 3), in the Netherlands it refers to communes and provinces, and in France it refers to Communes and Départements.

Three strategies were applied to sample the regions. First, to ensure the relevance of the empirical data, large important cities were sampled. Immigration is an urban phe-

nomenon and therefore central and important cities were theoretically sampled. In the Netherlands and France this meant one large city (Rotterdam and Lyons) and in Germany the five largest cities, with the exception of Duisburg, which was sampled for its large immigrant population and a history of migration research on which one can draw for that city. Lyons was also chosen because the qualitative and experimental fieldwork of the project (see chapter 1. "The Project 'Ethnic Diversity, Social Trust and Civic Engagement'") has been carried out in Berlin and Lyons. In each of these cities, 500 interviews were conducted.

The second employed strategy was to sample theoretically on the independent variable. This meant that regions with low percentages and high percentages of immigrants were sampled. In Germany this resulted in the strategy to sample the region with the largest and smallest percentage of immigrants within each of the 16 federal states (overall 24 regions, since some cities such as Berlin are federal states themselves and some had already been selected as one of the largest five cities). In France (9 regions) and the Netherlands (8 regions), regions were selected according to the same principle, yet without taking a meso-level parallel to the German federal sates into account. In each of these regions, 100 interviews were conducted.

Finally, in Germany another 26 regions were sampled randomly in proportion to their population size. Regions had to have at least 10% foreigners in order to be sampled, which is why there was a very low likelihood for any East German region to be sampled. These 26 randomly sampled regions can be used to check if the pattern found in the data can be reproduced with the pure random sample. In each of these regions again 100 interviews were conducted.

2.2.3 The Three Telephone Number Samples (samples 1, 2 & 3)

In a third step, telephone numbers within each of the 74 regions were sampled. Three samples were generated using two sampling strategies. The variable *sample* indicates from which of these three samples a person was sampled. First one sample of telephone numbers was generated to conduct 60 interviews (300 in the seven large cities) with people from the general population above 18 years of age. This is the general sample (sample 1). These telephone numbers were sampled using random digit dialling (RDD).

A second sample of numbers was also generated via random digit dialling in order to conduct 24 interviews (120 in the seven large cities) with people who have a migration background abobe 18 years of age. Migration background in this study was defined as having at least one parent that was born outside the country of residence. This is the oversample of migrants in general (sample 2). At the beginning of each interview, questions on the parents' national origin were asked in order to screen out the native population. Since these telephone numbers were also sampled using random digit dialling (RDD), this procedure resulted in very high screening costs, especially in those regions with low immigrant populations.

Both samples were then enriched with randomly sampled mobile numbers from the telephone book. These mobile numbers made up 20 percent of the overall sample. The mobile numbers were not sampled using random digit dialling, because mobile numbers do not have a regional pre-dialling code. Therefore a random digit dialling procedure cannot ensure that respondents who are called actually live in any of the 74 sampling points. Accordingly, screening costs would be unfeasible.

Finally, a third sample of telephone numbers was sampled from telephone books (again including 20% mobile numbers) from entries that are connected to a Turkish surname, in order to conduct 14 interviews (70 in the seven large cities) with the region's population with a Turkish migration Background above the age of 18. This the oversample of Turkish migrants (sample 3). Surname sampling from telephone books is suboptimal. One cannot ensure to have an adequate list of all Turkish surnames and that the population of Turkish migrants is well represented in the telephone books. However, for the Turkish population this problem is relatively small, because Turkish surnames are rather unique (Granato 1999; Ersanilli 2010; Salentin 1999). However, as screening costs for sampling a certain immigrant population are too high to be feasible, surname sampling seems to be the best alternative. Also the population with a Turkish migration background sampled via the last name procedure can be compared to the one sampled via random digit dialling in the first and second sample (see next paragraph). Respondents who were contacted for the surname-based sample had the choice to conduct the interview in Turkish or the language of their country of residence. The variable *turkint* identifies whether the interview was conducted either in German/French/Dutch or Turkish.

A note on the overlapping relations between the three samples:

The two samples of the migrant population as well as the Turkish migrant population are oversamples. This means that the basic populations of the three samples are overlapping. A person with a Turkish migration background could have been sampled for the sample of the general population above 18 years (sample 1), for the migrant population (sample 2), or for the population with a Turkish migrant background (sample 3). A person with a Polish migration background could have been sampled for sample 1 or sample 2, yet not for sample 3. This means that there are at least 14 respondents with a Turkish migration background in each region, but possibly more.

2.2.4 Sampling the Individual within the Household

In the fourth and final step, the person who last had his or her birthday and was at least 18 years of age was sampled within each household called. This procedure was chosen to prevent the sample to be biased towards populations who are more likely to be at home, such as housewives, elderly or unemployed.

2.3 Country Sample: Germany

2.3.1 Regional Stratification

In Germany "Land-" and "Stadtkreise" were chosen as operationalizations of regions. On the one hand, these regions are rather large. Yet all units that are smaller than Kreise are administratively autonomous municipalities so that no harmonized publicly available data exists. The lowest contextual level for which nation-wide comparable public data exists are "Land-" and "Stadtkreise". For the sample of the large German cities and possibly also for the Stadtkreise (urban Kreise), however, analyses on the neighbourhood level are possible. See chapter 6 for further information. Furthermore "Land-" and "Stadtkreise" are mostly identifiable via pre-dialling codes, so that regional stratification was actually possible within a telephone survey framework. For contextual data that can be combined with the German EDCA-Survey see chapter 6 on geo-coding. Overall, there are 413 Kreise in Germany, 301 of which are rural and 112 of which are urban administrative districts. Kreise are at an intermediate level of administration between

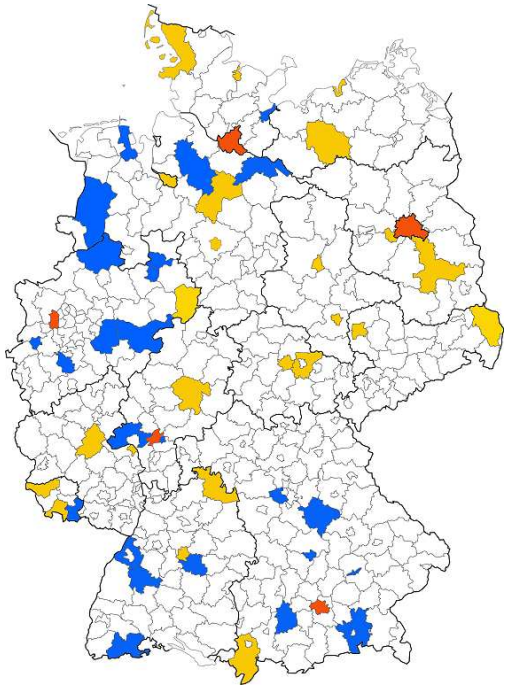
the federal states and the local municipalities. They correspond to level 3 administrative units of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statisticians (NUTS 3). The urban Kreise are also municipalities, meaning that they are also political contexts that may have own integration policies as the examples of Stuttgart and Frankfurt am Main show (Häußermann and Kapphan 2008).

The map of figure 2 shows the sampled regions in Germany. The red ones are the five large cities with a sample size of 500 interviews each. The yellow ones are theoretically sampled: the least and most diverse regions of each federal state. Finally, the blue ones are the randomly sampled regions.

Table 4: All "Land-" and "Stadtkreise" that were Sampled for the EDCA-Survey

Kreis	Type	Sampling method	Kreis	Type	Sampling Method
Berlin	City	Large city	Magdeburg	City	Theoretical
Bielefeld	City	Random	Main Tauber Kreis	Rural	Theoretical
Bremen	City	Theoretical	Main Taunus Kreis	Rural	Random
Dahme-Spreewald	Rural	Theoretical	Mainz	City	Theoretical
Duisburg	City	Large city	Märkischer Kreis	Rural	Random
Emsland	Rural	Random	Märzig Wadern	Rural	Theoretical
Erfurt	City	Theoretical	Mönchengladbach	City	Random
Esslingen	Rural	Random	München	City	Theoretical
Frankfurth am Main	City	Large city	Neumarkt	Rural	Random
Freudenstadt	Rural	Random	Neufriesland	Rural	Theoretical
Friesland	Rural	Random	Oberallgäu	Rural	Theoretical
Fürth	Rural	Random	Offenbach am Main	City	Random
Görlitz	Rural	Theoretical	Parchim	Rural	Theoretical
Halle/Saale	City	Theoretical	Potsdam	City	Theoretical
Hamburg	City	Large city	Rastatt	Rural	Random
Hannover	City	Theoretical	Rheingau Taunus Kreis	Rural	Random
Herford	Rural	Random	Rheingau Hunsrück Kreis	Rural	Theoretical
Hochsauerlandkreis	Rural	Random	Rosenheim	Rural	Random
Höxter	Rural	Theoretical	Rostock	City	Theoretical
Ingolstadt	City	Random	Rothenburg	Rural	Random
Kiel	City	Theoretical	Saarpfalz	Rural	Random
Köln	City	Random	Soltaufallingbostel	Rural	Theoretical
Landsberg	Rural	Random	Saarbrücken	Rural	Theoretical
Landshut	City	Random	Steinfurt	Rural	Random
Leipzig	City	Theoretical	Stuttgart	City	Theoretical
Lübeck	City	Random	Vogelsberg	Rural	Theoretical
Lüneburg	Rural	Random	Waldshut	Rural	Random
			Weimar	City	Theoretical

Figure 2: The Regional Sample in Germany



Red: Large-city sample; Yellow: Theoretical sample; Blue: Random sample

2.3.2 Deviations from the Original Sampling Plan

In some of the theoretically sampled regions it was impossible to fulfil the demands of the two oversamples of the EDCA-Survey. Particularly in East Germany, there were very few migrants in general and/or very few Turkish migrants in particular in the rural regions. After three months of fieldwork it was thus decided to change the criteria for some of the critical regions and compensate with other means. In particular, the following four steps were taken:

First: In certain regions with low migrant shares, the birthday question that ensures random sampling on the level of the household was abandoned within the oversample of migrants after the 28th of January 2010. The variable *birthdaysampling* identifies these interviews.

Second: For regions with especially strong problems to oversample migrants, the necessary number of completed interviews was halved from 26 to 13. The 13 interviews were compensated with more interviews in the oversample of Turkish migrants.

Third: In Eastern Germany, the 13 interviews of sample 2 that were infeasible to conduct were to be compensated with more interviews in sample 1, because of very low levels of Turkish migrants in this part of Germany.

Fourth: In East Germany the amount of telephone numbers of Turkish migrants was not enough to conduct 14 interviews in each region. The interviews were compensated with more interviews of sample 1, since sample 2 was also unfeasible in these same regions. Table 5 lists the regions with these problems as well as the conducted interviews and compensations:

Table 5: Deviations from the Sampling Scheme

Kreis	Birthday question abandoned for migrant samples?	Compensation Of Sample 2 with Sample 3	Compensation Of Sample 2 with Sample 1	Compensation Of Sample 3 with Sample 1
Dahme-Spreewald	Yes	0	13	12
Emsland	Yes	-	-	-
Erfurt	Yes	0	0	11
Friesland	Yes	0	0	12
Fürth	Yes	-	-	-
Görlitz	Yes	0	13	12
Halle	Yes	0	0	11
Herford	Yes	-	-	-
Höxter	Yes	-	-	-
Leipzig	Yes	-	-	-
Landsberg	Yes	-	-	-
Lüneburg	Yes	0	13	8
Magdeburg	Yes	0	0	12
Maintauber Kreis	Yes	-	-	-
Neumarkt	Yes	10	5	0
Nordfriesland	Yes	0	0	10
Oberallgäu	Yes	-	-	-
Potsdam	Yes	0	0	13
Parchim	Yes	-	13	13
Rostock	Yes	0	0	11
Rotenburg	Yes	0	13	4
Soltau-Fallingbostel	Yes	-	-	-
Steinfurt	Yes	-	-	-
Rheinhunsrück Kreis	Yes	-	-	-
Vogelsberg	Yes	9	7	0
Weimar	Yes	0	13	13
Overall	-	19	90	142

2.4 Country Sample: France

2.4.1 Regional Stratification

In France, two types of administrative units, for which public data is available, were operationalized as regions. On the one hand, communes with high immigrant densities were chosen because these are the smallest units for which public data is available.

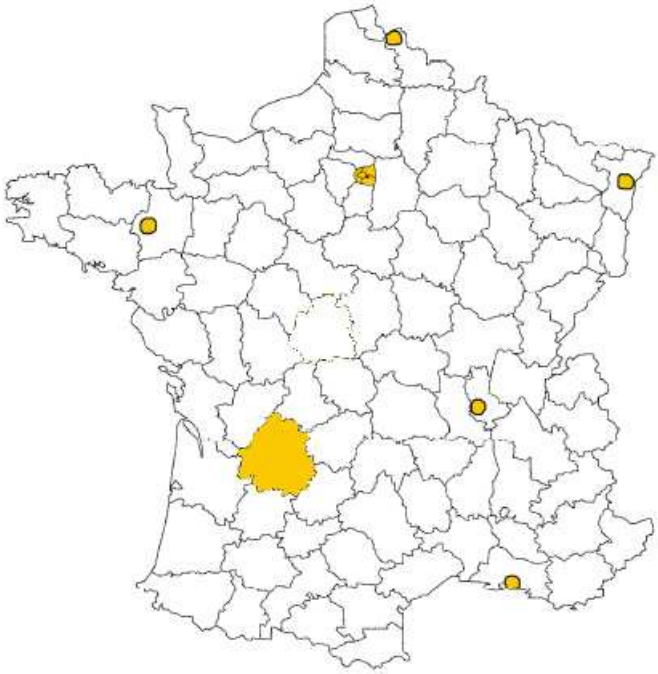
Communes are the lowest administrative units in the French political system. They parallel German municipalities. They are legal and political entities and can thus not only be treated as spatial but also as political contexts.

On the other hand, for the theoretical part of the sample representing areas with low degrees of migration-related ethnic diversity, large départements rather than communes had to be chosen because of the experiences made with the German survey, which had shown that is was impossible to interview sufficient numbers of immigrants in small regions with low immigrant densities. There are 96 départements in mainland France and these spatially vast administrative districts are politically relatively unimportant. Yet, in small rural communes with only few immigrants the completion of the oversamples would have been impossible. For these reasons, the regions with few immigrants that were selected are rather large rural départements such as Dordogne. Finally, we included the four départements that comprise the agglomeration of Paris. These four urban départments are similar to communes.

Table 6: Départements and Communes Sampled in France

Region	Type	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Overall
Dordogne	Département	60	27	12	99
Hauts de Seine	Urban département (Paris agglomeration)	60	26	14	100
Lilles	Commune	60	28	14	102
Lyons	Commune	300	180	19	499
Marseille	Commune	60	27	14	101
Paris	Urban département (Paris agglomeration)	60	26	15	101
Rennes	Commune	60	27	13	100
Seine St Denis	Urban département (Paris agglomeration)	60	28	14	102
Strasbourg	Commune	60	27	16	103
Val de Marne	Urban département (Paris agglomeration)	60	25	14	99
Overall	-	840	421	145	1.406

Figure 3: Regional Sample in France



2.4.2 Deviations From the Original Sampling Plan

Even though the theoretical sampling of regions in France was planned more carefully in light of the experience in the German field-phase, it was still not possible to collect the oversamples completely. Yet there is only one region for which this is the case. Unfortunately this is the commune of Lyons, where 70 interviews with respondents with a Turkish migration background should have been collected, but only 19 were completed. The missing interviews were compensated with 50 more interviews for sample 2, i.e. of respondents with any kind of migration background.

2.5 Country Sample: The Netherlands

2.5.1 Regional Stratification

In the Netherlands, the sampling followed the same logic as in France. On the one hand, public data is available for very small units such as municipalities, but on the other hand the oversamples for regions with low immigrant densities would have been unfeasible if only such units had been chosen. For these reasons, six municipalities of cities with large or reasonable immigrant populations were sampled as well as two provinces and one region (Twente) with low percentages of immigrant populations.

Municipalities are the smallest political entities in the Netherlands and can be compared to German and French municipalities. As such they can be used as small spatial but also as political contexts. This is especially true for municipalities such as Utrecht or Amsterdam. Provinces on the other hand are the next larger administrative districts, which are politically rather irrelevant and spatially larger. Again, however, in smaller areas with low percentages of immigrants, the absolute number of immigrants and especially Turkish immigrants is too low to fulfil the sampling criteria.

Table 7: Regions and Municipalities Sampled in the Netherlands

Region	Type	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Overall
Amsterdam	Municipality	60	26	15	101
Arnhem	Municipality	62	26	15	103
Den Haag	Municipality	60	26	14	100
Eindhoven	Municipality	60	26	15	101
Flevoland	Province	62	26	14	102
Friesland	Province	72	21	9	102
Gouda	Municipality	67	32	1	100
Rotterdam	Municipality	300	130	70	500
Twente	Region	62	26	16	104
Overall	-	805	339	169	1.313

Figure 4: The Regional Stratification in the Netherlands

2.5.2 Deviations From the Original Sampling Plan

Also, in the Netherlands it was impossible to stick to the original survey plan for two regions. These were the municipality of Gouda and the province of Friesland. In Gouda,

only one interview for sample 3 could be conducted. The remaining 13 interviews were compensated with six additional interviews for sample 2 and seven additional interviews for sample 1.

In Friesland both oversamples fell short by five interviews, which were compensated with ten additional interviews for sample 1 of the general population.

2.6 Quotas

Next to the regional stratification and the two oversamples, two quotas had to be matched by the EDCA-Survey. First, there was a gender quota, which demanded at least 40% of respondents to be male or female. The final sample has the following properties regarding gender.

Table 3: Respondents' Gender – Only Completed Interviews

	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Overall
Germany	3,517	46.61	4,028	53.39	7,545
Netherlands	574	43.72	739	56.28	1,313
France	637	45.31	769	54.69	1,406

Secondly, there was an age quota, which demanded the population below the age of 60 to be at least 60% of the sample. In the German sample 72%, in the Dutch sample 77%, and in the French 72% of the respondents are younger than 60 years.

3. Questionnaire and Variables

3.1 The General Design of the Questionnaire

The standardized questionnaire of the EDCA-Survey consists of four large parts. First, there is a section on the migration background of the participants. The questionnaire starts with this section, because it was necessary for the oversample of migrants (sample 2, see section 2.2.3 "The Three Telephone Number Samples (sample 1,2 & 3)") to have a screening of the migration background right at the beginning of the questionnaire. After this section, there are a migrant and a native version of the questionnaire, which are mostly similar, but differ in certain regards. In the middle of the questionnaire, for example, three items on language use and proficiency are posed only to migrants.

The second and main part of the questionnaire deals with questions on ethnic diversity, social capital and collective action. This section has three main topics accompanied by some smaller modules. Directly following the questions on migration background, the EDCA-Survey poses questions on general levels of trust, identification and collective orientation. This section is asked right at the beginning of the survey for two reasons. First, these are central attitudinal variables for the project "Ethnic Diversity, Social Trust and Civic Engagement", for which responses should not be biased by earlier questions. Second, the questionnaire operates with the marker "your migration background" to refer to the ethno-national heritage of a person. This was introduced to the respondents several times at the beginning of the questionnaire. In order to consolidate this with the respondents, questions that employ this marker were asked right after its establishment in the section before. The second topic deals with the respondent's neighbourhood and includes questions on his relations to his neighbours, the condition of the neighbourhood and the overall satisfaction with these conditions. The third and final topic of the main questionnaire deals with the respondent's associational memberships and political engagement. For migrants, we specifically inquire whether these are ethnic associations or not.

The third part of the EDCA-Survey consists of standard demographic questions as suggested by the German Federal Office of Statistics[2]. Some fundamental demographic characteristics are surveyed at the beginning of the questionnaire, but the main part follows at the end.

Fourth and finally, the EDCA-Survey encompasses two survey experiments, of which only one was posed to each respondent. One experiment is a classical priming experiment; the second one is a prisoner's dilemma (see section 3.15 "Experiments").

3.1.1 A Note on the Description of Survey Items in this Report

The EDCA-Survey was conducted in German, French, Dutch and Turkish. Versions of the Questionnaire are available in each of these languages, but there exists no official English translation. This report discusses the different modules and their item batteries in English. Each description of a module entails a table with all variables, constructs and

[2] http://www.gesis.org/dienstleistungen/tools-standards/standarddemographie/

single items belonging to this module. For these tables many items were translated. These are, however, no official translations that could be used for an English telephone interview. These translations purely serve the purpose of giving researchers an impression of what kinds of variables are available. For this reason, standard variables asking for example about gender or citizenship were not translated, but are just indicated as sd1: gender. Items of attitudinal scales are directly translated because here it is important to get an impression of the wording that was used. Researchers interested in the exact wording, however, are strongly advised to take a look at the original survey questionnaires. In general you will find an abbreviated version of questions.

3.2 Scales and Coding

3.2.1 Scales

One aim of the EDCA-Survey was to use as few different scales as possible, so as not to confuse respondents on the telephone. Also familiarization with the scales was hoped to enable faster answering by the respondents. Some scales have been slightly recoded as compared to the questionnaire. The no/yes answers for example were coded as 0/1 from 1/2. In the EDCA Survey there exist four different scale types:

- ***No /Yes Scales***: 0 No, 1 Yes
- ***Frequency Scales***: 0 never, 1 seldom, 2 sometimes, 3 often, 4 very often
- ***11 Point Likert Scales***: 0 not at all, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 totally/very
- ***Network Scales***: 0 none, 1 one, 2 two to five, 3 six to ten, 4 more than ten
- ***Exceptions***: open questions, categorical Variables, one question on the perceived percentage of immigrants in the neighbourhood and finally the frequency of visiting mosques, churches etc., which is measured on a 5-point frequency scale.

3.2.2 Missing Data

There are four kinds of missing values in the Stata version of the EDCA-Survey.

- "***.a***" stands for "Do not know"
- "***.b***" stands for "Refused".

– "***.c***" is special and only exists for the country of origin variables (corigin, corigin_ma, corigin_pa). If for these variables "Other" was selected, indicating that Germany/France/the Netherlands was not the country of origin but the concrete country was not specified, then the answer was specified as .c. This indicates that the person has a migration background but it is not clear which one.

– "**.**" indicates general missing values.

3.3 Pre-Test

A final version of the questionnaire was pre-tested in Germany to check especially the quality of the newly designed items. The German contractor Zentrum für Türkeistudien und Integrationsforschung (ZfTI) conducted 50 telephone interviews in five of the sampled regions using random digit dialling. The basic population of the pre-test thus did not differ from that of the final EDCA-Survey. Two researchers of the project "Ethnic diversity, Social Trust and Civic Engagement" supervised the pre-test interviews to gather first-hand experiences.

3.4 The Migration Background

The questionnaire comprises an extensive module to determine the migration background of the respondent. The EDCA-Survey defines a person as a migrant if one of the respondent's parents was born abroad. With this definition, the first and second generation are captured. Third and later generations cannot be identified. In the special case of Germany, which experienced territorial losses and division in the immediate aftermath of World War II, all migration that occurred before 1950 does not count.[3] The EDCAS questionnaire was designed in such a way as to establish the respondents' migration background as fast as possible.

For this reason, respondents were asked four questions:

- Mother's country of birth
- Did the mother immigrate to the host country?
- Father's country of birth

[3] This exclusion of pre-1950 migration is customary in Germany, and is for instance also applied in the definition of migration background in the *Mikrozensus*.

- Did the father immigrate to the host country?

In Germany respondents had to answer two additional questions:

- Did the mother immigrate to Germany after 1950?
- Did the father immigrate to Germany after 1950?

Note that, in contrast to some other definitions of migration background, ours does not include persons who were themselves born abroad, but whose parents were both not born abroad. This population is small and theoretically not relevant for this study since it consists mostly of children of German expats, diplomatic personnel, etc. who have returned after temporarily working abroad.

The answering of these four (in the German case six) questions leads to five different outcomes:

- No migration background
- Mother was born abroad, but father not
- Father was born abroad, but mother not
- Mother and father were born abroad in the same country
- Mother and father were born abroad in different countries

In the first case, respondents were told nothing and preceded with the usual questionnaire for natives. In the second, third and fourth case, the respondents were told that they had specified their mother/father/parents to have been born abroad and that in the following if some question mentioned their migration background or their country of origin their mother's/father's/parents' country of birth was meant. In those cases where both parents were born abroad but in different countries, respondents were asked with which of these two countries they identified more strongly. They were then told that if following questions mentioned their migration background or their country of origin, this country was meant. If they could not decide, their mother's country of birth was chosen, and they were told so.

In some cases for which there was no information about the parent's country of origin, the migration background was coded as Turkish if either the interview was conducted in Turkish or the person was sampled for the Turkish oversample via his/her last name. In other cases where nothing about the parents is known, the respondent's country of birth was taken as country of origin. Table 8 shows the variables that were created from that information. The original variable set was deleted.

Table 8: List of Variables created to determine respondents' Migration Background

Variable	Contents	Scale	Applied Rules for Creation
fiftyma/ fiftypa[4]	Did mother/father immigrate to Germany after 1950? (Only for the German sample)	0-No/1-Yes	Equates response in b3 & b6, plausibility checked with various demographic items.
immibackgr	migratory status of respondent	0-Native 1-WW-II Refugee[5] 2-Child of Immigrant 3-Immigrant	0=Natives with two native parents 1= People who moved to Germany before 1950 from a range of European countries as WWII Refugees 2=Children of immigrants who were born to at least one migrant parent in the receiving society 3=Migrants who were born abroad
corigin	country of origin/migration background of respondent	Country	- parents' country of origin - or the foreign country if respondent's parents are mixed native/migrant - or the country of that parent, to which the respondent feels more related to - or the country that is known, when there is missing data - or the respondent's country of birth if nothing is known about the parents - or Turkey if nothing is known but the interview was conducted in Turkish - or Turkey if nothing is known, but the person was sampled for the Turkish oversample via his/her last name
corigin_ma/ corigin_pa	country of origin of respondent's mother/father	Country	Equates item b1 or b4 in questionnaire, WWII Refugees are coded as Germans
continent	greater region of origin	16 Regions	
immi_ma/ immi_pa	Did father/mother ever move to Germany/the Netherlands/France??	0-No/1-Yes	Equates b2 or b5 in questionnaire
favcount	Which country does respondent identify stronger with?	1-Father/2-Mother	

3.4.1 A Note on the Concept of "Migration Background" in the EDCA-Survey

As later sections will show, respondents were also asked questions that involved the concept "migration background". Some respondents were asked how strongly they identified with people who have a migration background or they were asked how many of their friends have a migration background. Respondents were given the same definition of a migration background as used in this study. They were told several times, that migration background refers to people who had at least one parent who was born abroad.

[4] only German sample
[5] only German sample

3.4.2 Citizenship

Only respondents with a migration background were asked about their citizenship (*sd5*). In Germany, respondents with German citizenship could indicate a second citizenship (*sd5a*), yet they were not explicitly asked for a second citizenship. In France and the Netherlands all migrant respondents could name two citizenships, even if they did not possess the French or Dutch citizenship and they were explicitly asked.

3.5 Identification

Identification is the process by which a social identity is seen as part of one's own personality or personal identity. A personal identity can be defined as an individual's comprehension of himself as a constant separate entity (Haußer 2002). A social identity again is "that part of an individual's self-concept which derives from his knowledge of his membership of a social group (or groups), together with the value and emotional significance attached to that membership" (Tajfel 1978: 63). Overall this means that identification is the process by which a person sees membership in a social group as a significant part of her or his own personality.

Identification is both a topic in research on immigrant integration and assimilation as well as in studies on collective action. In research on immigrant integration, identification with the host-country is conceptualized as identificative integration and identification with the country of origin as ethnic retention (Ersanilli and Koopmans 2010). It is important to note, however, that identification with the host country and the country of origin are not necessarily exclusive (Alba and Nee 1997). In the literature on collective action in general and social movements in particular, identification has been argued to be an important motivation for participating in collective action (Klandermans 2002).

The EDCA-Survey measures identification with different social identities in two ways. First the survey follows the example of the Six Country Immigrant Integration Comparative Survey (SCIICS),[6] which asked how connected respondents feel to members of certain social identities (*ident1 – ident5*). Second, the EDCA-Survey also entails a measure of identity that includes a stronger measure of host country identity. Following the

[6] http://www.wzb.eu/zkd/mit/projects/projects_sciics.en.htm

Social Capital Benchmark Survey (SCCBS)[7], respondents were asked how important certain social identities were for their sense of who they are (*id2a – id2f*).

Table 9: Variables on Identification

Variable	Item	Scale	Respondents
	How connected do you feel to:		
ident1	Germans/Dutch/French	not at all 0–10 very bonded	All
ident3	persons of Turkish origin who live in Germany/France/Netherlands	not at all 0–10 very bonded	Natives only
ident5	persons living in Germany/France/Netherlands who have another migration background?	not at all 0–10 very bonded	Natives only
ident2	persons living in Germany/France/Netherlands who have the same migration background as you?	not at all 0–10 very bonded	Migrants only
ident4	persons living in Germany/France/Netherlands who have another migration background than you?	not at all 0–10 very bonded	Migrants only
na5	the inhabitants of your neighbourhood?	not at all 0–10 very bonded	All
re6	people who have the same faith as you?	not at all 0–10 very bonded	Only religious respondents (re1=1)
	How important is ... for your sense of who you are?		
Id2a	Your occupation	not at all 0–10 very important	All
Id2b	Your religion	not at all 0–10 very important	All
Id2c	Being German/Dutch/French	not at all 0–10 very important	All
Id2d	Your national origin	not at all 0–10 very important	Migrants only
Id2e	Your age	not at all 0–10 very important	All
Id2f	Your political orientation	not at all 0–10 very important	All

3.6 Trust and Collective Action Norms

Trust has been considered an important ingredient to enable collective action (Putnam 2000; Kriesi 2007; Diekmann 2007). On the one hand, people need to trust others in order to participate in collective action. If people do not trust others to commit to common goals, they will themselves not do so either (Poteete, Janssen, and Ostrom 2010). On the other hand, trust as expressed by the individual respondent is also conceptualized as an indirect measure of the society's or community's general trustworthiness (Putnam 2000; Fukuyama 1995). If effective norms of reciprocity and obedience to these norms are in place, people will show high levels of trust in their environment. These norms of reciprocity help to overcome collective action dilemmas. For these reasons, trust is conceptualized as one key component of social capital.

[7] http://www.ropercenter.uconn.edu/misc/USMISC2006-SOCCAP/usmisc2006-soccap.pdf

To measure generalized trust, we used the Trust construct that was developed for the German Socio-Economic Panel and is supposed to be a better measure than the traditional dichotomous measure of generalized trust (Naef and Schupp 2009). We excluded one item from the construct, because it assumed a different answering scale ("How much" in contrast to "agree strongly/disagree") and we used an eleven-point Likert scale rather than the four-point scale employed in the SOEP (*v1a– v1c*). Given the fact that the SOEP is a face-to-face survey, the SOEP-trust scales perform rather nicely in the EDCA-Survey that was conducted via telephone. In the SOEP, the SOEP –trust has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.66 and in the EDCA-Survey of 0.50. A rotated explorative principle component factor analysis shows all factor loadings to be above 0.6 and thus reasonably high and suggests a one factor solution – one eigenvalue above 1. The traditional Generalized Trust question (*f4*) was also asked at the end of the survey in order to enable comparisons to earlier studies using this question.

Furthermore, within the debate on the relation between ethnic diversity and trust, Putnam (2007) has argued that ethnic diversity even drives down trust in the own ethnic group. For this reason, we also asked about trust in specific groups, next to generalized trust. Therefore, the EDCA-Survey asked respondents about their particular trust in certain groups, namely their in-group and two other out-groups (*tr1 –tr5*). The nature of the out-group differs by migration status (see Table 9 below).

Because trust is seen as an indirect measure of norms of reciprocity, we also wanted to measure these norms directly. In particular we wanted to measure generalized norms of reciprocity that morally demand to participate in collective action. The Collective Action Norms were measured with three items that were developed by the research team of the project (*v1d –v1f*). Here the difficulty lay especially with social desirability. Of course everyone agrees that one should act reciprocally. It was therefore decided to rather focus on the difference between individual costs and insecure public goods. This construct does not scale nicely with a Cronbach's alpha of about 0.3, depending on the country. A rotated explorative principle component factor analysis shows that this might be due to one of the three items that was posed in a negative direction, in con-

trast to both other items. While two of the items have a factor loading of 0.8, the negative item has a factor loading of -0.1.[8]

Table 9: Variables and Constructs on Trust and Collective Action Norms

Variable	Item	Scale	Construct	Respondents
v1a	In general, you can trust people.	Not at all 0–10 totally	Generalized trust (SOEP measure)	All
v1b	Nowadays, you can't rely on anybody	not at all 0–10 totally	Generalized trust (SOEP measure)	All
v1c	When dealing with strangers, it's better to be cautious before trusting them	not at all 0–10 totally	Generalized trust (SOEP measure)	All
f4	Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?	1 can be trusted 2 cannot be too careful		All
v1d	Before I engage for something, I want to know if sufficient others contribute	not at all 0–10 totally	Collective Action Norms	All
v1e	If we always wait for others to make the first step, we will never achieve something in common	not at all 0–10 totally	Collective Action Norms	All
v1f	Everyone should engage for the public good, even if it costs something	not at all 0–10 totally	Collective Action Norms	All
	How strongly do you trust...			
tr1	...Germans/French/Dutch?	not at all 0–10 totally		All
tr3	...persons living in Germany who are of Turkish origin?	not at all 0–10 totally		Natives
tr5	... persons living in Germany who have another migration background?	not at all 0–10 totally		Natives
tr2	... persons living in Germany who have the same migration-background as you?	not at all 0–10 totally		Migrants
tr4	... persons living in Germany who have another migration background?	not at all 0–10 totally		Migrants

3.7 Neighbourhood Quality

The neighbourhood module is a central module of the questionnaire. Since the EDCA-Survey aims at investigating context effects of ethnic diversity mostly for the regional ethnic diversity and not the ethnic diversity of the workplace, school or associational life, items on the neighbourhood are central dependent variables. The neighbourhood module has two parts. First, there are some general standard demographic questions on the year people moved into the neighbourhood (na2) or whether they are renters or

[8] An orthogonally rotated explorative principle component factor analysis including all six items of the SOEP-trust and the collective action norms scale suggests that this negative item rather belongs to the trust scale. On the trust factor it loads with 0.63.

homeowners (na4). These variables are important control variables if one wants to investigate neighbourhood-based social capital. For further information about this part please have a look at the questionnaire. The second part deals with the quality of and satisfaction with the neighbourhood. These are key dependant variables since ethnic diversity supposedly negatively affects a neighbourhood's capacity to cooperate and thereby to produce public goods as well as a vital community life.

Besides two items that have already been discussed in earlier sections, namely trust in neighbours (section 3.6) and neighbourhood identification (section 3.5), this section entails an open ended question on groups who are mostly responsible for problems in the neighbourhood (*na10a – na10b*), an item on the overall neighbourhood satisfaction (*na9*) and about plans to move to another neighbourhood (*na3*). Yet most importantly, the module relies on two well-established concepts. The EDCA-Survey asks about Disorder and about Collective Efficacy.

The concept of *Disorder* goes back to Garofalo (1981, 1979; Xu, Fiedler, and Flaming 2005) and posits that residents observe their environment for socially deviant behavior such as drug dealing or brawls (Social Disorder), as well as consequences of deviant behavior such as graffiti or broken windows (Physical Disorder). Observed disorder is then treated by persons as a sign of insecurity and insufficient social control, so that some will have increased fear of crime while deviant others will feel more secure to actually pursue their illegal activities. In short, disorder is a sign of failed collective action and of low capacities of a community to cooperate.

Collective Efficacy is Sampson and Raudenbush's (1999) strategy to measure neighbourhood-based social capital. The construct focuses especially on a neighbourhood community's capacity to jointly solve problems of disorder. In contrast to measures of social capital, such as trust, networks or associations, collective efficacy thus focuses directly on the capacity to act collectively. The concept has been used mostly to explain levels of crime and fear of crime, which both tend to be lower in neighbourhoods with high levels of collective efficacy (Sampson et al. 1999).

Disorder and Collective Efficacy were both measured using two items. We used items on parallel topics for both constructs. One item asked about trash as physical disorder (*na8a*) and the other about harassment and crime as social disorder (*na8b*). These items

were oriented on earlier German versions of the scale as tested and applied by Lüdemann (2006). The items correlate 0.47.

The items of the Collective Efficacy construct (*na7a & na7b*) are oriented on Friedrichs and Oberwittler's (2007) translation of the US American Collective Efficacy construct, which has also been tested for Germany. These two items correlate with 0.62. A rotated explorative principle component factor analysis of all four items suggests indeed a two-factor solution, with both factors having an eigenvalue above 1. The Collective Efficacy items load on the first item with factor loadings above 0.88 and the disorder items load on the second factor with factor loadings above 0.83.

Next to these questions on the quality of community organization, the EDCA-Survey entails three items on satisfaction with local politicians (*wd8a – wd8c*). These items measure the satisfaction with the local politicians caring for the neighbourhood, the personal interests of the respondent and the integration of migrants. The items were not necessarily meant as one construct but do have fine properties as such. Cronbach's alpha is 0.85 and all items load on one factor with factor loadings above 0.80 using an explorative principle component factor analysis.

Table 10: Variables and Constructs on Neighbourhood Quality

Variable	Item	Scale	Construct	Respondents
na1	Urbanity	1 – Major City 2 – Suburb 3 – Small city 4 – Country side		All
na2	Year moved to neighbourhood	1920–2010		All
na3	Plans to move to another neighbourhood	0–No/1–Yes		All
na4	Homeownership	0 – Tenant 1 – Home owner		All
na5	Identification with neighbourhood	not at all 0–10 totally	See section 3.5	All
na6	Trust in neighbours	not at all 0–10 totally	See section 3.5	All
	How likely is it that neighbours can jointly solve the following problems?			
na7a	Trash and old furniture is frequently discarded on a green strip	not at all 0–10 totally	Collective Efficacy	All
na7b	In a dark allay several people have been robbed	not at all 0–10 totally	Collective Efficacy	All
	How often do the following concrete problems happen?			
na8a	Trash lying around	Never 0 – 4 very often	Disorder	All
na8b	Harassment and abuse	Never 0 – 4 very often	Disorder	All
na9	Overall neighbourhood satisfaction	not at all 0–10 totally		All
na10a na10b na10c	Problem-groups in the neighbourhood	Open-ended		All
	How satisfied are you with how local politicians care for			
wd8a	the neighbourhood	not at all 0 – 10 very	Satisfaction with local politics	All
wd8b	the personal needs of the respondent	not at all 0 – 10 very	Satisfaction with local politics	All
wd8c	the integration of migrants	not at all 0 – 10 very	Satisfaction with local politics	All

3.7.1 A Note on the Concept of "Neighbourhood" in the EDCA–Survey

The EDCA-Survey has a considerable amount of items asking respondents about their neighbourhood. Yet it is not self evident what neighbourhood means. It can be a spatially defined area (Sampson 2006) or a socially defined community (Tilly 1973), for example. Furthermore the neighbourhood can vary among individuals depending on how each person engages with his environment on an everyday basis.

The EDCA-Survey has an individual spatial definition of the neighbourhood. All participants were told several times that neighbourhood refers to the area within ten minutes

walking distance from their homes. This strategy follows the example of the Detroit Area Study (DAS)[9] and has the advantage that respondents are asked about a spatial context that is meaningful to them in their everyday lives.

The disadvantage of this approach is that individual's perceptions of their neighbourhood cannot be exactly compared to the objective characteristics of the regions as measured by public statistics. Only the average responses of respondents within each region can be compared since individuals are selected randomly within each region.

3.8 Neighbourhood Inter-Ethnic Relations

The second part of the neighbourhood module deals with inter-ethnic relations in the neighbourhood and perceptions of diversity. Classical Group Threat Theory (Blumer 1958; Blalock 1967; Bobo 1999) argues that inter-ethnic co-exitence results in competition for resources such as jobs or public religious representation among ethnic groups. This competition causes feelings of threat, which in turn cause prejudices and ethnic conflict. Newer developments in Threat Theory, however, emphasize that perceived competition is sufficient for the development of feelings of threat, prejudices and ethnic conflicts (Coenders and Scheepers 2003). In line with these developments we posit that also mere perceptions of diversity may be negatively related to cooperation capabilities and social capital. To test this assumption, the EDCA-Survey entails items on the perception of several types of diversity.

The members of the project constructed the perceived diversity items (w1 & w2a-w2d). The first item basically asks the respondents to estimate the percent of immigrants living in their neighbourhood. The other items are inspired by items of the Euro-Barometer 88, in which people were asked how they differed from religious minorities in certain dimensions. Instead of asking how respondents themselves differed, we changed the items so as to ask what the respondents thought how strongly their neighbours differ from one another. The EDCA-Survey asks about the perceived diversities of religion, language use, income, as well as values and norms people follow. These diversities are seen as distinguishable aspects of ethnic diversity. Income diversity is not an aspect of ethnic diversity but is supposed to be strongly associated with ethnic

[9] http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/151

diversity. A rotated explorative principle component factor analysis confirms that they load on a single factor (one eigenvalue above 1) – irrespective of whether the estimated percentage of immigrants is included in the factor analysis or not. All factor loadings are above 0.6. Cronbach's alpha of the perceived diversities that were measured on the same scale is 0.76. Following the example of the Euro-Barometer 88, one item finally asks about how strongly the respondent differs overall from his neighbours (*wd2e*). While this item differs strongly in conceptual terms, because respondents can differ strongly when living in very homogenous neighbourhoods, it still loads on the same factor with a factor loading of about 0.58.

Yet, mere perceptions of the degree of diversity do not give information on whether people experience ethnic diversity as positive or negative in their neighbourhood. Furthermore, positive and negative experiences do not contradict each other, but can go along. The section on inter-ethnic relations therefore also investigates the quality of experiencing ethnic diversity in the neighbourhood. Three items investigate the *quality of the inter–ethnic relations* in the neighbourhood, yet they are not part of one construct. Two items ask to which degree the diverse lifestyles in the neighbourhood are causing conflicts and trouble (*wd3a*) and to which degree they enrich the overall level of neighbourhood life (*wd3b*). As suggested by the theory, the two items are not negatively, but slightly positive related with a correlation of 0.10. These two measures are complemented by a question about the frequency of harassment and abuse respondents have faced by out-group members. For migrants this question refers to harassment by native Germans/French/Dutch (*wd7m*) and for natives to harassment by migrants (*wd7d*). Both for natives and for migrant respondents, this item correlates with a contentious experience of diversity but is not (also not negatively) associated with an enriching experience of diversity.

Finally, there are items on inter-ethnic contact and encounters in the neighbourhood. These will, however, be discussed in the next section on networks (section 3.9).

Table 11: Variables and Constructs on Neighbourhood Inter-Ethnic Relations

Variable	Item	Scale	Construct	Respondents
wd1	estimated percentage of immigrants	0 -100 %	Perceived Diversity	All
	How strongly do the inhabitants of you neighbourhood differ in			
wd2a	their religious beliefs	not at all 0-10 totally	Perceived Diversity	All
wd2b	the languages they speak in everyday life	not at all 0-10 totally	Perceived Diversity	All
wd2c	their income	not at all 0-10 totally	Perceived Diversity	All
wd2d	the values and norms they follow	not at all 0-10 totally	Perceived Diversity	All
wd2e	Overall, how strongly do you differ from the inhabitants of your neighbourhood?	not at all 0-10 totally		All
wd3a	The different lifestyles in the neighbourhood frequently cause conflicts and trouble	not at all 0-10 totally		All
wd3b	The different lifestyles of the inhabitants enrich the neighbourhood	not at all 0-10 totally		All
wd7d	Harassment and abuse by migrants	Never 0 – 4 very often		Natives
wd7m	Harassment and abuse by natives	Never 0 – 4 very often		Migrants
wd4 & wd5	acquaintances in the neighbourhood	none 0 – 4 more than ten	See section 3.9	All
wd6a(d/m) & wd6b(d/m)	frequency of inter-ethnic encounters	Never 0 – 4 very often	See section 3.9	Natives/ Migrants

3.9 Networks

Networks are important to the project „Ethnic Diversity, Social Trust and Civic Engagement“ in several ways. First of all, networks are a key aspect of social capital. As a collective resource, dense networks or networks characterized by closure enable to locate and sanction free riders and are thus expected to support high levels of cooperation (Coleman 1988; Kim and Bearman 1997; Habyarimana et al. 2007). Dense networks also mean that reputations about past cooperation or free riding behaviour are discussed, so that people might cooperate because they fear to damage their reputation (Axelrod 1984; Diekmann 2007). This also helps to raise overall levels of cooperation.

Secondly, inter-ethnic networks are important because they may go along with declines of prejudices as Contact Theory predicts (Allport 1954; Pettigrew 1998) and thereby might be one of the solutions to overcome the negative relation between ethnic diversity and collective action. For immigrants in particular, inter-ethnic ties to natives are one dimension of integration, namely social integration (Haug 2003). Social

integration is assumed to have a positive influence on other dimensions of integration, most importantly structural integration into the labour market (Lancee 2010).

Although networks are thus assumed to be important for sanctioning of free riders, reputations about cooperativeness, social integration and prejudices, most studies and surveys do not explicitly differentiate between different kinds of contacts. Some of the arguments rely on the diffusion of knowledge, for example about job opportunities or about reputations on earlier cooperativeness. Diffusion processes are assumed to be more effective when network ties are qualitatively weak, as in the case of acquaintances and work colleagues, rather than strong, as in the case of close family and friends. This is so because a person's weak contacts will tend to have non-overlapping social networks, so that the information one gets from one contact is different from the information another contact can provide (Granovetter 1973). Furthermore, weak ties are more wide-ranging (Martin 2009) and are thus a stronger means of integration of the whole neighbourhood and its various inhabitants, resources and debates than strong ties (Voelker and Flap 2007).

The EDCA-Survey asks predominantly about weak ties from four different social spheres: neighbourhood, work, school, and voluntary associations (see table 12 for variable names). A general question on the number of friends, which measures strong ties, is also included. Each question is posed in regard to the number of native and migrant contacts. For surveying respondents' weak acquaintanceship networks, the EDCA-Survey contains items that are similar in design to a recently developed item of a special topical module of the 2006 General Social Survey (GSS). This "How many X's do you know?" methodology was originally designed for McCarty et al.'s (2001) 1998 and 1999 survey in order to estimate sizes of ego networks. DiPrete et al. (2011) use the GSS data, which follows a similar methodology for estimating the segregation of social networks. The EDCA-Survey asks predominantly about acquaintanceship networks, because much less is known about weak inter-ethnic ties. In particular, acquaintanceships were defined as follows: „With acquaintances I mean people who you know by name and with whom you have a chat frequently, if you come across each other". In contrast to McCarty et al.'s (2001) surveys, but parallel to the GSS, the interest of this paper lies in weak ties to relatively large groups (natives and migrants). The EDCA-Survey therefore follows the GSS example and asked about the numerical ranges of none, one, two to

five, six to ten and ten or more. Following the suggestions of DiPrete et al (2011) and Zheng, Slaganik and Gelman (2006), we used the middle value of each range to transform the scale into a metric scale of the respondent's number of acquaintances, meaning that respondents who said they had two to five acquaintances are supposed to have 3.5 and those with six to ten acquaintances are assumed to have eight. Following Zheng et al.'s (2006) suggestion, the value for the category of ten or more was set to eleven.

Contact Theory on the other hand emphasizes the importance of close, empathetic and equal contacts. For strong ties we followed the same example and asked people about their number of friends, who were defined as people with whom one discusses important matters and who one trusts (*f1 – f3*). The item thereby mirrors the standard GSS item as analyzed by McPherson et al. (2006). Finally one network item measures indirect inter-ethnic contact. Migrants were asked about the number of migrants friends who had a native partner (*f2am*) and natives were asked about the number of native friends who had a migrant partner (*f2ad*).

Table 12: Network Variables

Variable	Item	Scale	Respondents
	How many of your acquaintances...		
wd4	...from the neighbourhood have a migration background?	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
wd5	...from the neighbourhood are of German/French/Dutch descent?	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
ze8	...that you know from associations have a migration background?	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
ze9	...that you know from associations are of German/French/Dutch descent?	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
sd15	The different lifestyles of the inhabitants are enriching the neighbourhood	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
sd16	Harassment and abuse by migrants	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
wd7m	Harassment and abuse by natives	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
wd4	Number of Migrant acquaintances in the neighbourhood	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
wd5	Number of Native acquaintances in the neighbourhood	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
sd18	frequency of inter-ethnic encounters at restaurants, bars or teahouses	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
sd19	frequency of inter-ethnic encounters at public places, playgrounds or parks	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
	How many of your friends...		
f1	...have a migration background?	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
f2	...are of German/French/Dutch descent?	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
f3	...live in your neighbourhood?	none 0 – 4 more than ten	All
f2ad	How many of your German friends have a partner with migration background?	none 0 – 4 more than ten	Natives
f2am	How many of your friends with a migration background have a partner of German/French/Dutch descent?	none 0 – 4 more than ten	Migrants

3.10 Language

Three items capture host-country language skills and use (*sp1 – sp3*). The three items can be used to build a construct on host-country language skills, which has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.77. An explorative principle component factor analysis indeed suggests a one factor solution (one eigenvalue above 1) with all factor loadings above 0.76.

Table 13: Language Variables and Constructs

Variable	Item	Scale	Construct	Respondents
sp1	Frequency of problems with host-country language	never 0 – 4 very often	Langauge skills	Migrants
sp2	Host-country language use at home	never 0 – 4 very often	Langauge skills	Migrants
sp3	Host-country language use with friends and acquaintances	never 0 – 4 very often	Langauge skills	Migrants

3.11 Religiosity

One aim of the EDCA-Survey is to be able to aggregate measures of religious diversity of the regions under investigation. For this latter purpose it is especially important to consider if the respondents' religious affiliation was visible (*re3*). Visibility of religious affiliation works as a symbolic marker that can strengthen in-group cooperation (Boyd and Richerson 1987; Diekmann 2007), but that also highlights group boundaries and can thus increase feelings of threat and prejudices (Tajfel 1978). In addition, religious habits are of interest, since these might prohibit inter-ethnic contact (*re4 & re5*).

Table 14: Variables and Constructs on Religiosity

Variable	Item	Scale	Respondents
re1	Are you religious?	0-No/1-Yes	All
re2	Religious denomination	1- protestant 2- Catholic 3- Other Christian 4- Muslim 5- Jewish 6- Hindu 7- Buddhist 8- Other East Asian 9- Other	re1=1
re2a	Muslim denomination	1 – Sunnite 2 – Schiite 3 – Alevite 4 – Other	re1=1
re3	is your religious belief visible by wearing a veil, jewellery or other signs of your religious belief?	0-No/1-Yes	re1=1
re4	Frequency of visiting a church, mosque, the synagogue or any other kind of religious place of worship	1 – several times a week 2 – once a week 3 – several times a month 4 - several times a year 5 – more seldom	re1=1
re5	How strongly do you follow your religion's dietary norms?	exactly 1 – 4 not at all 5 there are no norms	re1=1
re6	How connected do you feel to people who have the same faith as you?	Not at all 0 – 10 very	re1=1

3.12 Civic Engagement

Next to trust and networks, civic engagement is the third and final aspect of social capital. Putnam (2000) emphasizes how associations play a role that is similar to what has been discussed for weak ties. They bring people into contact with other members of their community irrespective of these peoples' race, religion or migration background. Thereby, associations help to establish "bridging social capital" (Gittell and Vidal 1998), which means they support contact between various social groups and thus enable a deeper integration of the community and society at large. Recent research, however, suggests that contacts from associational life are even more homogenous than those made at work, at school or in the neighbourhood (DiPrete et al. 2011). This rather suggests that people intentionally choose associations in which they can be among others who are alike. Further research on the role that associations play to foster bridging social ties is needed.

A second argument, also made by Putnam (2000) but originally going back to Tocqueville (2003), emphasizes the socializing role that associations play. According to this perspective, associations give a democratic education to their members, because these have to cooperate, establish consensus and engage in collective decision making. Thereby they learn to tolerate different opinions and to engage in political discourse.

The instruments to measure civic engagement were mostly replicated from the German "Freiwilligensurvey". The battery asks about active engagement in ten different social areas such as arts and culture or sports (*ze5a – ze5k*). Thereby it focuses on active engagement instead of mere associational membership, which could also mean membership without any active involvement. Conversely, active engagement must not always be associated with formal membership. Parents might for example be actively engaged at their children's school without being members of any association. The battery is complemented by a question on whether the respondents volunteer in any of their areas of engagement.

For migrant respondents this battery is more detailed. For each social area in which they are actively engaged, they were additionally asked whether the other people who were engaged along with them mostly had a similar migration background (*ze6a – ze6l*). Furthermore, there is an additional eleventh item for migrant respondents asking about active engagement for the particular interests of people who have a similar migration background.

Next, to civic engagement, the EDCA-Survey entails a small section on political engagement. According to the focus on regional ethnic diversity, there is a question on having participated in the last local elections (*ze3 & ze4*). This is particularly interesting because migrants who are citizens of EU-member states are eligible to participate in such elections and their regional political engagement can thus be compared to those respondents who are German/French/Dutch citizens. Furthermore, there is one item on alternative forms of political engagement such as demonstrating (*ze1d*). For migrant respondents this question on alternative political involvement was separately asked for being engaged for the interests of migrants (*ze1m*) and for other purposes (*ze2*).

Table 15: Civic Engagement Variables and Constructs

Variable	Item	Scale	Construct	Respondents
ze1d	During the last 12 months, did you participate in activities such as demonstrations, collecting signatures or donations for social or political aims?	1 – no 2 – yes once 3 – yes repeatedly		Natives
ze1m	During the last 12 months, did you participate in activities such as demonstrations, collecting signatures or donations for social or political aims that concern the situation of migrants in Germany/France/ the Netherlands or of people in your country of origin?	1 – no 2 – yes once 3 – yes repeatedly		Migrants
ze2	During the last 12 months, did you participate in activities such as demonstrations, collecting signatures or donations for social or political aims that concern other interests?	1 – no 2 – yes once 3 – yes repeatedly		Migrants
ze3	Eligibility to vote for local elections	0-No/1-Yes		All
ze4	Voted during last local elections	0-No/1-Yes		ze3=1
	Active engagement in the area of			All
ze5a	sports	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5b	culture and music	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5c	social realm	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5d	health	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5e	education and youth	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5f	environment	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5g	politics	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5h	professional associations	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5i	religion	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5j	other civic engagement in your community	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5k	not active at all	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	All
ze5l	migrant interests	0-No/1-Yes	Engagement	Migrants
ze6a –ze6l	Do most of the others who are engaged with you in this area have the same migration background?	0-No/1-Yes	Bridging Social Capital	Migrants
ze8 & ze9	acquaintances from associational life	none 0 – 4 more than ten	See section 3.9	All

3.13 Values and Threat

The EDCA-Survey is not a survey on prejudices and on wider societal values and norms. Yet natives' feelings of threat that are caused by the presence of immigrants (or other in-group biases) might be one reason why ethnic diversity is related to lower levels of cooperation (Alesina and La Ferrara 2000, 2002). The threat items were taken from the international Social Survey Programme (ISSP) 2006 survey on national identity II[10] and were only posed to natives (see table 16). The threat items build a single construct with

[10] http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/issp/modules-study-overview/national-identity/2003/

a Cronbach's alpha of 0.61. An explorative principle component factor analysis suggests a two factor solution, because two items are posed negatively and two positively. However on a one-factor solution all items have a factor loading of above 0.62.

Next to attitudes towards immigrants, attitudes towards general values and norms were measured, because value and norm diversity might be one aspect of ethnic diversity that is responsible for the negative association to cooperation. Different values about gender equality might for example cause cooperation problems in mixed-gender groups. The EDCA-Survey relies on five standard value items from the World Values Survey[11] (see table 16). The value- items build one construct along the poles weak versus strong secular/rational values (Inglehart and Baker 2000; Inglehart and Welzel 2005) with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.76 and factor loadings of all items above 0.6.

Table 16: Inter-Group threat and Value Variables and Constructs

Variable	Item	Scale	Construct	Respondents
wb1a	On the whole men make better political leader than women do	not at all 0-10 totally	secular/rational values	All
wb1b	Large numbers of immigrant children at school are detrimental to a good education of the German/French/Dutch children	not at all 0-10 totally	Threat	Natives
wb1c	Obedience is the most important value a child should learn	not at all 0-10 totally	secular/rational values	All
wb1d	Immigrants are generally good for the economy	not at all 0-10 totally	Threat	Natives
wb1e	Homosexuality is amoral	not at all 0-10 totally	secular/rational values	All
wb1f	Immigrants enrich society by bringing in new ideas and cultures	not at all 0-10 totally	Threat	Natives
wb1g	It is better to have sex only after being married	not at all 0-10 totally	secular/rational values	All
wb1h	Muslims are trying to destroy Christian culture	not at all 0-10 totally	Threat	Natives
wb1i	The most important task for women is to care for their families	not at all 0-10 totally	secular/rational values	All

3.14 Standard Demography

To collect standard demographic information, we followed the guidelines of the German Federal Office of Statistics[12], which we will not further discuss here. We additionally included questions on the education of migrants in their countries of origin, the partner's migration background, and adapted some questions on education and social bene-

[11] WWW

[12] http://www.gesis.org/dienstleistungen/tools-standards/standarddemographie/

fits to the Dutch and French contexts. We deviated from GESIS in using a different methodology to ask about the household income, which follows the Hertie Berlin Study (2008). For further information, please consult the questionnaire. The most important socio-demographic measures were asked at the beginning of the interview. The largest part, however, was asked at the end.

Table 17: Standard Demographic Variables

Variable	Item	Scale	Respondents
sd1	Gender	0-male/ 1-female	All
sd2 & age	year of birth / age		All
sd3	country of birth	Categorical	All
sd4	(first) year of immigration		All
sd5	Citizenship	Categorical	Migrants
sd6	went to school in Germany/France/Netherlands	0-No/1-Yes	Migrants
sd7	(Also) went to school abroad	0-No/1-Yes	Migrants sd6=1
sd8	Highest school degree from Ger-many/France/Netherlands?	0-No/1-Yes	Migrants sd7=1
sd9	Is going to school in Ger-many/France/Netherlands right now	0-No/1-Yes	Migrants sd8=0
sd10	Overall number of years of schooling		Migrants sd9=0
sd11	School finished with a degree	0-No/1-Yes	Migrants sd9=0
sd12_ (dtl/nl/fr)	Equivalent to which German/French/Dutch degree?	Categorical	Migrants sd9=0
sd3_ (dtl/nl/fr)	Highest school certificate	Categorical	All
sd13a	R is doing vocational training	0-No/1-Yes	All
sd14	highest professional training	Categorical	German Sample
sd14a	other highest professional training	Open	German Sample
sd15 & sd16	Acquaintances from school and vocational training	none 0 – 4 more than ten	sd13a=1 See section 3.9
sd17	Employment	1 full time 2 half time 3 not employed	All
sd18 & sd19	Acquaintances from work	none 0 – 4 more than ten	sd17=1 or 2 See section 3.9
sd20	Not employed, which group	1 Pensioneer 2 Unemployed 3 Homemaker 4 Parental leave 5 Civil Service 6 Other	sd20>2
sd21	Postal code		All
sd22	Family Status	1 Married, cohabitating 2 Married, separated 3 Not Married	All
sd22a	R has Partner	0-No/1-Yes	sd22=3
sd23	R is living with partner	0-No/1-Yes	sd22a=1
sd24	Partner's country of birth	Categorical	sd22a=1
sd25	Country of birth of the partner's parents	Categorical	sd22a=1
sd26	R has children	0-No/1-Yes	All
sd27	Number of Children		sd26=1
sd28 & sd29	Age of youngest child		sd26=1
sd30	Number of people in the household		All
sd31	Number of people older than 18 in the house-hold		All
sd32a-sd32f inc	Income Variables	Categorical	All
sd33a-sd33h -(dtl/fr/nl)	Social benefits		All
sd34	Number of telephone numbers in the household		All

3.15 Experiments

Most studies on the relationship between ethnic heterogeneity and social capital provide only correlative evidence. To substantiate the correlative evidence of the survey and to further explore possible mediating phenomena (e.g. ethnic in-group favouritism, ethnic stereotypes and social control) that might influence the relationship, the EDCA-Survey comprehended two experiments. Experimental designs are an appropriate method to complement survey studies with regard to causal explanations (examples for ethnicity effects are: Koopmans and Rebers 2009; Habyarimana et al. 2007). Respondents to our survey were randomly confronted with one of two experiments. In order to avoid effects on any other variable than the dependent measures, the experiments were placed at the very end of the interview.

One experiment was a priming experiment. It was designed to investigate the causal effects of drawing the respondents' attention to the neighbourhood's heterogeneity (in terms of ethnicity, religious affiliation or age) and how this affected perceptions of neighbours' trustworthiness, measured as the expectation that a lost wallet would be returned with nothing missing from it. The experimental design allows ascertaining whether respondents are susceptible to primes that render ethnicity or religion as salient and whether these primes may influence their judgment of their neighbours' trustworthiness. Whereas the priming of ethnic, religious and age/generational heterogeneity constitute the treatment conditions, the two control conditions emphasized neighbourhoods' heterogeneity in general, or contained no diversity prime at all (the latter control was only implemented in France and the Netherlands). The priming experiment was conduced in Germany, the Netherlands and France. It had four experimental conditions in Germany and five conditions in the two other countries (see table 18). The additional condition was added in France and the Netherlands subsequently to check for possible differences in the effect of mentioning diversity in general (diversity prime) and giving no prime at all on trust in neighbours.

Table 18: Variables of the Priming Experiment

Variable	Value	Treatment / Item	Characteristics
treat_per	**0**	No prime	Netherlands & France only; not in Germany
	1	Diversity prime	Netherlands, France and Germany
	2	Diversity prime: ethnicity	
	3	Diversity prime: religious affiliation	
	4	Diversity prime: age	
exp_per	Not at all likely 0-10 very likely	If you lost your wallet containing your address and some money at your place of residence, how likely is it that the wallet would be returned with nothing missing from it?	

The second experiment was a prisoner's dilemma game. The situation respondents are confronted with in a one-shot prisoners' dilemma game constitutes a social dilemma (Axelrod 1984; Olson 1965; Hardin 1982): individual and collective interests clash. While at the group level the rationally desirable outcome is reached when all individuals cooperate, at the individual level the most rational action is defection, since it yields the largest gain given any possible decision of the other player. We added experimental treatments to the standard design of a one-shot, dyadic prisoner's dilemma game in which respondents was told they played together with someone from their own city or region. In the context of a survey experiment, it was impossible to implement the experimental conditions without a certain amount of deceit. Co-players were fictitious, but we ensured that payoffs were real in the sense that respondents were paid according to the choices of another real respondent with the characteristics that the co-player was said to have in the experimental condition. The experimental conditions varied along the following dimensions: (1) whether further information was given about the co-player; (2) whether, if information was given, the co-player had the same or a different ethnic origin than the respondent; and (3) whether the respondent was told that the co-player would be given information about the respondent's ethnicity. In the case of German respondents, two different conditions with a co-player of a different ethnic background were implemented: one with a co-player of unspecified immigrant background, and one with a co-player with a Turkish background. We can thus analyze

whether respondents' willingness to cooperate in a social dilemma is influenced by co-players' ethnicity, the amount of information provided about one's co-player, one's own anonymity or a combination of these characteristics. Furthermore, we measured the respondents' expectations regarding co-players' behaviour, the importance of one's own as well as the co-players gains to one's decision, as well as the willingness to punish defection. Respondents were told that the co-player would lose all his gain if the respondent chooses to punish and the co-player defects. However, if the respondent chooses this option and the co-player cooperates, the respondent loses 50€ of his own gain. The prisoner's dilemma game was conducted in Germany only. It contained eight experimental conditions for German autochthons and six conditions für German residents with an immigrant background.

Table 19a: Treatment Variables of the Prisoner's Dilemma

Variable	Value	R informed about co-player's ethnicity?	Co-player informed about R's ethnicity?	Wording of ethnic origin in different subsamples
treat_dec	1	no	no	All: "You get no information about your co-player."
	2	no	yes	
	3	yes: ethnic in-group	no	Natives: "Your co-player is also of German origin & lives in your region." Immigrants in sample 1 & 2: "Your co-player has the same immigrant background as you & lives in your region." Immigrants in sample 3: "Your co-player is also of Turkish origin & lives in your region."
	4	yes: ethnic in-group	yes	
	5	yes: ethnic out-group	no	Natives: "Your co-player has an immigrant background & lives in your region." Immigrants: "Your co-player is of German origin & lives in your region."
	6	yes: ethnic out-group	Yes	
	7	yes: ethnic out-group	no	→ Only presented to native Germans! "Your co-player is of Turkish origin & lives in your region."
	8	yes: ethnic out-group	yes	

Table 19b: Variables of the Prisoner's Dilemma

Variable	Item	Scale
exp_dec	Decision: keeping the lot or giving it to the co-player	"I keep my lot" 0-1 "I give my lot to my co-player"
exp_expec	Expectation that co-player donates his lot	by no means 0-10 by all means
exp_co	Importance of co-players' gains	not at all important 0-10 very important
exp_win	Importance of own gains	not at all important 0-10 very important
exp_pun	option to punish the co-player in case of defection	no 0-1 yes

In Germany respondents were randomly assigned to one of the experimental conditions of any of the two experiments by throwing a dice once – overall the two experiments had 12 conditions for natives and 10 conditions for migrants and so 12 and 10 faced dices were used. Unfortunately, the number of respondents assigned to each experiment and condition differs from the numbers one would expect by chance. Some interviewers obviously ignored the instruction to throw the dice and confronted for instance much more respondents with a condition that was part of the priming experiment than with a condition that was part of the prisoner's dilemma. A chi-square goodness of fit test confirms this suspicion. However, the systematic no randomness concerns mostly the choice between the priming experiment and prisoners' dilemma game.

These problems do not exist for the French and Dutch sample, where the five treatments of the priming experiment were assigned by the CATI-software.

3.16 Interviewer Questions

At the end of the interview, each interviewer had to answer a couple of standard questions on the quality and reliability of the interview.

Table 20: Interviewer Variables

Variable	Item	Scale	Respondents
int1	German/French/Dutch comprehension of the respondent	very good 1 – 5 very bad	Migrants German interview
int2	Turkish comprehension of the respondent	very good 1 – 5 very bad	Turkish interview
int3	German/ French/Dutch speaking skills of the respondent	very good 1 – 5 very bad	Migrants German interview
int4	Turkish speaking skills of the respondent	very good 1 – 5 very bad	Turkish interview
int5	Effort made by the respondent to answer the questions	never 0-5 very often	All
int6	Question comprehension by the respondent	never 0-5 very often	All
int7	Overall reliability of the respondent's answers	very reliable 1 – 4 not reliable at all 5 cannot tell	All
int8	Comments	open	All
int9	Break-offs	1 normal end 2 break up	German sample
int10	Reason for break-off	categorical	German sample
intname	Interviewer ID	categorical	All
date	Day of the interview		All
time	Time of the interview		German & Dutch sample

4. Field Phase

The field phase was different for the German and the Dutch and French surveys. The field phase of the German survey started on the 6th of October 2009 and ended on the 22nd of April 2010. The smaller Dutch survey started parallel to the French survey on 21st of April 2010 and ended on the 29th of June 2010. Overall it took 6 month to complete the German survey with its 7,500 interviews and two months to complete the smaller Dutch and French surveys.

The companies conducted computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI) with one interviewer at a separated single computer. All interviewers who conducted interviews for the Turkish migrant oversample were perfectly bilingual so that they were abe to conduct the interview in German/French/Dutch or Turkish. 60% of the interviews had to be conducted during the evening or at weekends and at least 25% during the afternoon on working days. The *time* variable shows that actually 30% of the interviews were conducted before 5pm. The sampled contact numbers were called 15 times before they were deleted from the sample.

Before conducting interviews, interviewers received a special training. For the German survey, Merlin Schaeffer supervised the training of the interviewers as well as the first days of data collecting. Because of insufficient language skills, no such supervision was possible in France and the Netherlands. All interviewers invented native names in order to prevent social desirability effects. The different regions were called parallel in order to prevent a conflation of regional with time effects.

4.1 Response Rates

Response and cooperation rates have dwindled over the last years for telephone surveys. The EDCA-Survey is no exception to this trend. In all three countries the response rate lies between 10% and 15%. Complex and costly face-to-face surveys that rely on samplings from public registry offices in comparison achieve response rates of 40% (Allbus) or up to 46% (ISJP). Yet, recent research on survey methodology questions low response rates to affect survey results (Curtin, Presser, and Singer 2000; Keeter et al. 2000) and suggests trade-offs in favour of large sample sizes that yield more estimation power (Davern et al. 2010). The response rates of telephone surveys also suffer from the

fact that for those numbers where nobody answered, one cannot tell whether the contact was actually valid or maybe a company number. The response rates could only be computed for the general sample and the oversample of Turkish migrants. For the oversample of migrants no response rate can be computed, because only after the initial screening phase was it possible to tell whether a person was eligible for the oversample. We count call attempts as a valid interview if we know the respondent's gender, year of birth (both variables were conducted at the beginning of the interview and if the respondent has children (this variable was conducted at the end of the interview). Many break ups were due to the complex experiments at the end of the survey, but do not affect the general survey items. We estimate response and cooperation rates according to the suggestions of the American Association for Opinion Research (AAPOR).[13]

Table 20: Response Rates

	Germany				**France**				**Netherlands**			
	General Sample		Turkish Migrants Oversample		General Sample		Turkish Migrants Oversample		General Sample		Turkish Migrants Oversample	
	Freq.	Perc.	Freq.	Perc.	Freq.	Perc.	Freq.	Perc.	Freq.	Perc.	Freq.	Perc.
Not eligible	25,160	35.54	7,967	43.24	6,511	48.06	3,946	61.88	9,811	54.75	675	33.73
Not Reached	18,384	25.97	4,333	23.52	3,485	25.72	1,775	27.83	5,072	28.31	786	39.18
Refused	20,308	28.69	4,812	26.12	2,493	18.40	502	7.87	2,064	11.52	347	17.34
Language Problems	645	0.91	48	0.26	221	1.63	12	0.19	166	0.93	26	1.30
Interview partial	1,565	2.21	332	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interview completed	4,731	6.68	931	5.05	840	6.20	142	2.23	805	4.49	169	8.45
Overall	70,793	100	10,456	100	13,550	100	7,847	100	8,113	100	1,328	100
Response Rate[14]	**13.8**		**12.08**		**11.93**		**5.84**		**9.93**		**12.75**	
Cooperation Rate[15]	**23.66**		**20.80**		**25.19**		**22.05**		**26.52**		**31.18**	

[13] http://www.aapor.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Standard_Definitions&Template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=1819

[14] Includes partial interviews.

[15] Includes partial interviews.

5. Critical Cases and Inconsistencies

Answers of some respondents turned out to be inconsistent or contradictory. For example, the recorded date of some migrants' movement to the receiving society lay prior to their births. In order to capture such inconsistencies we created two variables, one numeric variable that counts how many inconsistencies occurred in one interview (*problemnr*) and a string variable (*problem*) which gives information on the particular kind of inconsistencies for each case.

Information about the critical cases is displayed in the table below that shows what code in the *problem* variable is used to indicate a certain problem as well as a description of this problem and the number of cases that are affected by each problem.

Wrong priming occurred only in the German survey and concerns cases where migrants indicated one migration background but were told by the interviewer to answer the questions on behalf of a different country of origin. This was especially the case, when the parents of a respondent came from two different countries, captured under *wrong priming/ filter*. These respondents were asked with which country they identified more, but then told by the interviewer that the country they identified with less was meant when talking about the respondent's country of origin.

Table 21: Problems in the Critical Cases Variable

Code in *problem*	**Description**	**Frequency of Problem[16]**
a5=.	Test question a5 is missing	31
Age<18	R is younger than 18	13
Agediff Mother/Child>50	motherhood after the 50th birthday	6
ambiguous Priming/COM!=COF	R with mixed national background are primed ambiguously with "their parents' country"	13
filter b1/a --> b2	Filter from b1a to 2 not working	18
jump_info=5	R jumped between questionnaires and gave conflicting answers	22
na2<sd2	Moved to neighbourhood prior to birth	23
na2<sd4	Moved to neighbourhood prior to immigration	20
no immibackgr	Migration background of R could not be identified	4
sd30<sd31	More underage members than total members in one household	19
sd4<sd2	Moved to receiving society prior to birth	3
wrong Priming	Respondent received wrong priming concerning his/her migratory background	8
wrong Priming/Filter	Migrants with mixed national background identify with one country and are primed with the other	35
ZIP-liar	R gave a ZIP that does not exist in R's Bundesland (only German data was checked)	222
Total number of critical cases		423

[16] Note that in some interviews more than one problem was found.

5.1 “Jumpers” in the German Data

Furthermore in the German survey, some problems occurred due to the fact that the software used by the research institute did not have an automatic filtering. Consequently in some of the interviews the interviewers by mistake jumped between questions from the natives’ questionnaire and the migrants’ questionnaire. The variable *jumper* captures these cases, which is coded 1 if at least one jump between questionnaires occurred and 0 if no jump occurred. Yet not all jumps are critical cases as some respondents were simply asked the same question twice and responded in an identical way. More information about the type of jumps is available through the variable *jump_info*. Jump_info is coded 3 in the scenario described above and 4 in a case where a missing in the natives’ questionnaire was updated by the value of the same question from the migrants’ questionnaire. This case is also unproblematic. Critical cases are the ones where jump_info is coded 5, indicating conflicting responses for a question that was answered in both questionnaires. These cases are also included in the *problem* and *problemnr* variables. Altogether there are 392 jumper cases. In 103 cases answers from both questionnaires matched (jump_info=3), in 267 cases a missing value was updated (jump_info=4) and in 22 cases conflicts occurred. A closer inspection of the conflicting cases reveals that conflicting cases usually occurred due to conflicting information entered into the interviewer variables int9, int10 and int11 or due to conflicting values in the time and date of the interview while only in six cases the respondents answered the same question twice in conflicting ways.

5.2 Reliability of Answers

The issue that some respondents may not have completed the questionnaire in a reliable way is captured by the variable *liar.* This variable is coded 1 if the interviewer judged the respondent to be very unreliable (int7=4). If the interviewer in addition had the impression that the respondent either did not understand the questions (int6=1) or did not try to answer the questions as well as possible (int5=1) *liar* was coded 2 and it was coded as 3 if we furthermore discovered inconsistencies with the *problem*-variable.

Table 22: Unreliable Answers

Code in *liar*	Description	Frequency
0	No concerns	10,457
1	Interviewer rated R very unreliable	240
2	R was unreliable and did not understand questions or did not answer properly	7
3	R was unreliable and inconsistencies were found. R did not understand questions or did not answer properly	1

6. Geo-Coding

Their postal code, their Kreis, their federal state (relevant only for Germany) and their country of residence identify respondents' contextual embeddedness. While there exist no public data on the postal code level in Germany and France, postal codes can be related to certain neighbourhoods within cities or to certain municipalities. In the Netherlands, public data on postal code area characteristics exist. The EDCA-Survey does not provide context data but allows merging context data to these four contexts.

Table 23: Variables that Identify Regions

Variable	Item	Country
country	R's Country of residence	All
bundesland	Federal State	Germany
kreisschluessel	R's Region of residence & Official identification number of region	All
NA	Neighbourhood for 6 German Cities[17]	Germany
sd21	postal code	All

[17] The number of cities might be expanded in the future.

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